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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/773,468	02/05/2004	Adrian Buckley	1578.102	7017

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EXAMINER

SINGH, RAMNANDAN P

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2614

DATE MAILED: 08/11/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

10/773,468

Applicant(s)

BUCKLEY, ADRIAN

Examiner

Ramnandan Singh

Art Unit

2614

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 February 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 05 February 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☒ None of:
- 1) ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - 2) ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 3) ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date Feb. 05, 2004.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Priority*

1. Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority based on an application filed in Canada on Feb. 06, 2003. It is noted, however, that applicant has not filed a certified copy of the foreign application as required by 35 U.S.C. 119(b).

### *Specification*

2. The Title of the Invention is too long. See 37 CFR 1.72(a) and MPEP § 606. The title of the invention should be brief but technically accurate and descriptive, preferably from two to seven words may not contain more than 500 characters.

The suggested title is as follows:

APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR DELIVERY OF NETWORK-SPECIFIC CODES  
TO A MOBILE NODE

### *Claim Objections*

3. Claims 5, 11 and 19 are objected to because of the following informalities:

Claim 5 recites the limitation "the radio communication system comprises a GSM (**General System** for Mobile communications) cellular communication system" in lines 1-3. There is a typographical error the GSM with the term "**General System**". See the specification page 5, line 8, and page 10, line 16]. Also see Newton's Telecom Dictionary, p. 379, 15<sup>th</sup> Edition. A similar thing holds for claim 19.

Claim recites the limitation “ **nework** part by accessing the values” in line 4.

There is a typographical error in the word “nework”. Replace this word with “network”.

Appropriate correction is required.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. Claims 1, 3-4, 6-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Lewis et al [US 20030109271 A1].

Regarding claim 1, Lewis et al teach, in a radio communication system having a mobile node operable to communicate with a network part of a communication network [Fig. 1; Para: 0105-0106; 0301], the network part at least operable to route a call, originated at the mobile node, to at least a first service center, an improvement of apparatus for facilitating call-placement by a user of the mobile node of a call to the first service center, the apparatus comprising:

an identifier code request (shortened code) generator embodied at the mobile node, the identifier code request generator selectably operable to generate a request for communication to the network part [Para: 0549], the request generated by the identifier code generator for requesting at least a first network-part identifier code that identifies, at the network part, the at least the first service center (4406) [Para: 0546; 0384; 0386-0399]; and

an indexer embodied at the mobile node, the indexer for indexing at least a first mobile-node identifier code that identifies [claim 13] , at the mobile node, the at least the first service center, together with a corresponding at least first network-part identifier code returned to the mobile node responsive to the request generated by the identifier code request generator [Para: 0649].

Regarding claim 3, Lewis et al further teach the apparatus, wherein the mobile node performs a registration procedure pursuant to registration of the mobile node with the network part, and wherein the request generated by the identifier code request generator is generated automatically subsequent to the registration procedure [Para: 0384; 0386-0399].

Regarding claim 4, Lewis et al further teach the apparatus, wherein the mobile node comprises a user input actuator actuable by the user of the mobile node, wherein the apparatus further comprises a transposer coupled to the user input actuator and to the indexer [claim 13], the transposer operable responsive to actuation of the user input

actuator with values of a mobile-node identifier of the at least the first mobile-node identifier to transpose (i.e. to replace) the values into a corresponding network-part identifier of the at least the first network-part identifier [Para: 0549], wherein the actuator (or some mechanism) to transpose (i.e. to replace) the shortened code with the received long code is inherent with the operation of the system.

Regarding claim 6, Lewis et al further teach the apparatus, wherein the at least the first network-part identifier code further has a mnemonic associated therewith, the mnemonic representable in a first language, and wherein the identifier code request generator further requests the mnemonic associated with the at least the first network-part identifier code in a selected one of the first and at least second languages, respectively [Para: 0556; 0211; 0305; 0394].

Regarding claim 7, Lewis et al further teach the apparatus, wherein the mobile node further comprises a user display device and wherein indicia associated with the at least the first network-part identifier code returned to the mobile node responsive to the request generated by the identifier code request generator is selectably displayed upon the user display device [Para: 059; 0506; 0508; 0512; 0519; 0529].

Regarding claim 8, Lewis et al further teach the apparatus wherein the at least the first mobile-node identifier code that identifies, at the mobile node, the at least the first service center comprises a first set of a first number of mobile-node identifier codes,

wherein the at least the first network-part identifier code that is returned to the mobile node comprises a second set of a second number of network-part identifier codes, the second number greater than the first number because it contains long code and more [Para: 0549].

Regarding claim 9, Lewis et al further teach the apparatus, wherein the indexer further comprises a storage element, the storage element for storing values representative of the mobile-node identifier codes of the first set together with corresponding values of the network-part identifier codes indexed together therewith, the storage element further for storing values representative of additional ones of the network-part identifier codes in excess of the first number [Para: 0549].

Regarding claim 10, Lewis et al further teach the apparatus, a further improvement of network apparatus for facilitating the call-placement by the user of the mobile node of the call to the first service center, the apparatus comprising:

a retriever operable responsive to detection at the communication network of the request generated by the identifier code generator, the retriever for retrieving the at least the first network-part identifier code at the network part for return to the mobile node [Para: 0550; 0007-0012].

Regarding claim 11, Lewis et al further teach the apparatus comprising a data base element at which values representative of the at least the first network-part

identifier code are stored, and wherein the retriever retrieves the at least the first network-part identifier code at the network part by accessing the values stored at the data base element [Fig. 14; Para: 0107-0108; 0210-0211; 0223; 0280-0281; 0291].

Regarding claim 12, Lewis et al further teach the apparatus wherein a mnemonic is further associated with the at least first network-part identifier code and wherein values representative of the mnemonic are further stored at the data base element [Para: 0556; 0211; 0305; 0394].

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lewis et al as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Aoki et al [US 20020136368 A1].

Regarding claim 2, although Lewis et al teach receiving back the response associated with code [Para: 0549], they do not teach expressly a detector for detecting the response. So one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to seek a circuit that teaches a detector to detect a received message, such as, Aoki et al.

Aoki et al teach an apparatus [Para: 0004] comprising a detector (401) embodied at the mobile node, the detector for detecting a response to the request generated by the identifier code request generator, and wherein the indexer is inherently present with the detector to receive indications of the at least the first network-part identifier code contained in the response [Figs. 1-5; Para: 0014; 0033-0038; 0054].

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Aoki et al with Lewis et al in order to detect the response of Lewis et al [Aoki et al; Para: 0014].

8. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lewis et al as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Stadelmann et al [US 20060004643 A1].

Regarding claim 5, although Lewis et al teach the apparatus, wherein the radio communication system comprises a GSM (Global System for Mobile Communications) cellular communication system [Para: 0164; 0206; 0232; 0399; 0471]; they do not teach expressly the system permitting communication of USSD ((Unstructured Supplementary Service Data)--formatted data.

Stadelmann et al teach an apparatus, wherein the radio communication system comprises a GSM (General System for Mobile communications) cellular communication

system permitting communication of USSD (Unstructured Supplementary Service Data)--formatted data and wherein the request generated by the identifier code request generator comprises a USSD-formatted message [Fig. 1; Para: 0034].

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Stadelmann et al with Lewis et al in order to support a plurality of different network standards [Stadelmann et al; Para: 0034; lines 13-17].

9. Claims 13-18, 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lewis et al [US 20030109271 A1] in view of Aoki et al [US 20020136368 A1].

Regarding claim 13, Lewis et al teach in a method of communicating in a radio communication system having a mobile node operable to communicate with a network part of a communication network [Fig. 1; Para: 0105-0106; 0301], the network part at least operable to route a call, originated at the mobile node, to at least a first service center, an improvement of a method for facilitating call-placement by a user of the mobile node of a call to the first service center, the method comprising:

generating an identifier code (i.e. shortened code) request at the mobile node, the request for requesting at least a first network-part identifier code that identifies, at the network part, the at least the first service center (4406 and sending the identifier

code request generated during the operation of generating to the communication network [Para: 0549; 0384; 0386-0399]; and

indexing, at the mobile node, at least a first mobile-node identifier code that identifies, at the mobile node, the at least the first service center[claim 13].

Although Lewis et al teach receiving back the response associated with code [Para: 0549], they do not teach expressly a detector for detecting the response. So one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to seek a circuit that teaches a detector to detect a received message, such as, Aoki et al.

Aoki et al teach an apparatus [Para: 0004] comprising a detector (401) embodied at the mobile node, the detector for detecting a response to the request generated by the identifier code request generator, and wherein the indexer is inherently present with the detector to receive indications of the at least the first network-part identifier code contained in the response [Figs. 1-5; Para: 0014; 0033-0038; 0054].

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Aoki et al with Lewis et al in order to detect the response of Lewis et al [Aoki et al; Para: 0014].

Regarding claim 14, Lewis et al further teach the method, wherein the mobile node comprises a user input actuator actuable by the user of the mobile node, wherein

the apparatus further comprises a transposer coupled to the user input actuator and to the indexer [claim 13], the transposer operable responsive to actuation of the user input actuator with values of a mobile-node identifier of the at least the first mobile-node identifier to transpose (i.e. to replace) the values into a corresponding network-part identifier of the at least the first network-part identifier [Para: 0549], wherein the actuator (or some mechanism) to transpose (i.e. to replace) the shortened code with the received long code is inherent with the operation of the system.

Regarding claim 15, the limitations are shown above.

Regarding claim 16, Lewis et al further teach the method, comprising the operation of routing the call placed during the operation of placing through the communication network to the first service center (4406) [Figs. 1, 11, 44; Para: 0038-0040; 0071; 0106-0118].

Regarding claim 17, Lewis et al further teach the method comprising the operation, subsequent to the operation of sending of: routing the request to an application server (118) at which values representative of the at least the first network-part identifier code are stored; and retrieving the values stored at the application server [Figs. 1, 7, 12-14; Para: 0106-0118; 0125-0126; 0132; 0137-0138; 0142; 0144; 0147-0148; 0153; 0173-0174; 0255; 0546-0548; 0557; 0562-0565]

Regarding claim 18, Lewis et al further teach the method, wherein communication network comprises a plurality of network parts [Fig. 1], wherein separate values of network-part identifier codes associated with separate ones of the network parts are stored at the application server (not shown), and wherein the operation of retrieving further comprises selecting which of the values stored at the application server are to be retrieved [Fig. 1; Para: 0117; 0248; 0253; 0328; 0550].

Regarding claim 20, Lewis et al further teach the method, wherein the mobile node further comprises a user display device and wherein indicia associated with the at least the first network-part identifier code returned to the mobile node responsive to the request generated by the identifier code request generator is displayed upon the user display device [Para: 059; 0506; 0508; 0512; 0519; 0529].

10. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Lewis et al and Aoki et al as applied to claim 13 above, and further in view of Stadelmann et al [US 20060004643 A1].

Regarding claim 19, although Lewis et al teach the method, wherein the radio communication system comprises a GSM (Global System for Mobile Communications) cellular communication system [Para: 0164; 0206; 0232; 0399; 0471]; they do not teach expressly the system permitting communication of USSD ((Unstructured Supplementary Service Data)--formatted data.

Stadelmann et al teach an apparatus, wherein the radio communication system comprises a GSM (General System for Mobile communications) cellular communication system permitting communication of USSD (Unstructured Supplementary Service Data)--formatted data and wherein the request generated by the identifier code request generator comprises a USSD-formatted message [Fig. 1; Para: 0034].

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Stadelmann et al with Lewis et al in order to support a plurality of different network standards [Stadelmann et al; Para: 0034; lines 13-17].

### ***Conclusion***

11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

(i) Cook [US 6,956,930 B1] teaches using an apparatus and method for facilitating routing of a call to a public safety answering point [Whole document];

(ii) Weiner [US 20040204117 A1] teach adding a country code [Figs. 1-4D; Abstract];

(iii) Forbes et al [US 6,996,076 B1] teach wireless call processing [Abstract; Figs. 3, 14, 16-18; col. 6, lines 8-43; col. 8, lines 54-66; col. 17, lines 4-29; col. 19, line 17 to col. 20, line 27]; and

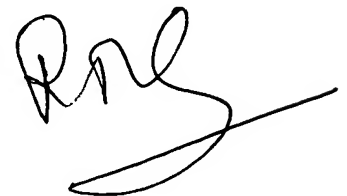
(iv) Bergenwall et al [US 6,567,664 B1] teach registration for mobile nodes  
[Whole document].

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ramnandan Singh whose telephone number is (571) 272-7529. The examiner can normally be reached on M-TH (8:00-5:30).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Fan Tsang can be reached on (571) 272-7547. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Ramnandan Singh  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2614

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'R Singh', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.